The People's Press.

Vol. XVI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 15, 1868. No. 38.

The People's Press.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY L. V. BLUM.

TERMS.—*Cash in Advance.*

One copy, 1 year $2 00
" 6 months, ... 1 00
" 3 months, ... 75

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines or one inch space, or less, to constitute a square.

One square, one insertion, $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, 50
Liberal deduction to regular advertisers.

Court advertisements will be charged higher than the regular rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES charged 50 per cent higher than ordinary advertisements.

A DREAM OF SUMMER.

BY JOHN C. WHITTIER.

Bland as the morning breath of June,
Full on the unfolded day,
Soft as the sea-breeze plays,
The southwest haze the winter noon
And, through it as summer's day.
Seems plumed Angel of the North
The shropped his icy spear;
In the mossy earth looks forth,
Again the streams gush clear.

The fox his hill-side cell forsakes,
The muskrat leaves his nook,
The blue bird in the meadow brakes,
Is singing with the brook.
"Bear up, O, Mother Nature!" cry,
Bird, breeze and streamlet free,
"Our winter voices prophesy
Of summer days to thee!"

So in those winters of the soul,
By bitter blasts and drear,
O'er swept from memory's frozen pole,
Will sunny days appear.
Renewing hope and faith they show
The soul its living powers,
And how beneath the winter's snow
Lie germs of summer flowers!

The night is mother of the day,
The Winter of the Spring,
And ever upon old Decay,
The greenest mosses cling.
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God, who loveth all His works,
Has left His Hope with all.

AFTER THE MOOSE.

The moose which I have hunted so many times among the freezing forests of Maine, is an animal whose appearance and habits, are too familiar to my readers for me to dwell upon them here. Suffice it to say, they are powerful, active, and when driven at bay exceedingly dangerous. There is a striking similarity in nearly every respect between the moose and stag.

One clear, sharp, frosty morning in November, 1844, I paid a visit to a large pine forest on the Kennebec in quest of this royal game. I was then quite a young man, who had considerable experience, and rather prided myself upon my achievements in that line; and as I rode forth with a brisk, elastic canter upon this same beautiful frosty morning, it was with a thrill of rugged health pervading every part of my body, and with the resolve not to come back from the hunt empty handed.

I was accompanied on this occasion by a splendid-looking hound, which I had purchased some time before, and whose qualities I was anxious to test.

All hunters know that a sneaking dog will not hunt well with a good one, and I had therefore tied up my own faithful, eager, "tried and true" Dasher, that I might put this new fellow to a fair and honest test.

A sharp canter of half an hour brought me to the romantic forest hills, where I slackened my rein, and slowly made my way up a long ridge, thickly covered with undergrowth and vegetation. I had not yet reached the top when I observed signs of uneasiness in the hound, and, almost at the same instant, a stag plunged from some thick bushes near by and thundered at the top of his speed up the slope.

A sudden word to the hound and he crouched at my feet, while the horse, who understood what all this meant, stood with pricked ears, flashing eyes, and limbs trembling with eager excitement, as he watched the course of the affrighted animal.

When the animal reached the top of the ridge, full four hundred feet distant, he paused and looked defiantly at us. What a fine figure he made, with every limb and the exact contour of his body thrown in relief against the clear sky beyond! It was as if a gigantic figure of the animal had been stamped in ink upon the vast canopy behind it.

It was a long shot, and in those days our rifles had not the "improvements" attached by which you have a tolerable chance of knocking over a man at a thousand yards distance; but, hesitating a moment, I took a quick aim and fired. The moose gave a quick bound and vanished so suddenly as to make it seem like magic, and whether my leaden messenger had touched him or not, I could not tell.

Quickly ramming down a ball, I hurried up the slope, and a thrill ran through me as I saw several bright clots of blood upon the dry leaves, evidence indisputable that the moose had been struck and badly wounded.

The next instant the hound had snuffed the trail, and shot away like a meteor in pursuit, while my gallant horse, with the fire of excitement coursing through him, carried me in pursuit with the terrific speed of the locomotive.

All animals of the moose species seem to possess a remarkable tenacity of life, and many a time the young hunter who believes he has given the death-wound to one of them, finds it necessary to follow him mile after mile, and for hour after hour, and then, very likely, is obliged to administer another leaden dose before the brute will make up his mind to fall down and quietly give over his vain struggle for life.

I have sent a ball him to run for hours after. I once shot a ball through the heart of a large buck, which ran twenty yards after, and then fell from running with full force against a large tree. I presume the animal was really dying, if not dead, within a second after being struck, and the motion of his limbs was involuntary.

After the chase had led us miles from the starting point, I found it bearing up a creek, on one side of which rose a high, steep hill, some two miles in length.—From the signs I had detected along the trail, I was certain the wounded animal would never be able to reach the top of this although, as yet, I could detect nothing of him.

We had followed the moose without once hesitating or turning aside, for the trail was so plain and unmistakable, that we could not go astray. Half a mile further on, another bleak and barren hill reared its head upon the opposite side of the rivulet. After once getting into the gorge, there was no means of exit, except by the upper end of the ravine. At this point I must intercept my game— a thing which I was able to accomplish by taking a shorter cut over the ridge, which saved fully a mile in distance.

Uttering a parting shout to cheer my dog, the horse bore me at the very highest speed of which he was capable toward the pass. I had scarcely reached it, when I descried the stag, covered with foamy sweat, laboring heavily up the gorge, his energies so bent upon fleeing, that, although he must have seen us, he paid no heed whatever, to either my dog or me.

As he came within easy range, I raised my gun, took a careful sight, and as it flashed, the moose made a frenzied leap upward and forward, and fell headlong within twenty feet of where I stood.

Fairly crazed with excitement, I leaped from my horse, and ran toward the fallen brute, too foolish to wait a few minutes for him to die quietly and without danger to me. I forgot that—

"A stag at bay is a dangerous foe,"

even though he may be prostrate upon the ground, and apparently dead. Placing one knee upon his shoulder and a hand upon his antlers, I drew my hunting knife; but almost at the instant its keen point touched its neck, the moose made a sudden bound, threw me from his body, and hurled my knife from my hand.

I saw my danger, but I did not see it soon enough to help myself. With a single bound the moose was upon me, wounding and almost disabling me with his knife-like hoofs, and metal-like horns.—Feeling that I was in the most critical situation of my life, I caught him by his wide-spread antlers and made the most determined efforts to regain my knife. Without this weapon with which to end the contest, I had no hope of coming out of it alive. This desperate "flurry" of the brute would last long enough for him to put the extinguisher upon a half-a-dozen men, if they would only come within his reach.

But our struggles carried us further away from the knife each moment, and my horse frightened at the strange scene, dashed frantically to the top of the ridge, where he paused and stood staring at us, every muscle quivering and ready each second to dash away at the top of his speed and leave us to fight it out alone.

The ridge which we had taken, and the extraordinary speed at which we had come, had carried us considerably in advance of the hound, whose deep baying I could now hear as he came furiously on the trail. My hope lay in holding out until he came in, when he could rush in and afford me the chance to get the knife, with which to end the fight.

It did seem as if the moose fully understood that it was I who had given him his death-wound, and that he should return the favor, while the baying of the hound was so distant that I feared he would not reach me in time.

The moose was in a fit of fury, and I could feel his sharp hoofs cut into my flesh, and I was conscious that I was losing my strength; my grip upon his antlers was becoming weaker, but I still maintained my hold. In his struggles to free himself of me, the moose, unintentionally upon his own part, had gradually veered off to the right, until I observed that we were upon the edge of a deep ditch. I now bent all my energies toward forcing him into this, in the hope that I might be able to drown him, but he was too powerful. When he reached the edge of the drain he made a leap, which carried him on the opposite side.

As he went over I let go my hold and dropped into the ditch, in the hope of thus escaping, but he was not disposed to let me off so easily, for he immediately returned to the attack, inflicting numerous and bad wounds upon my face and breast, before I could again grasp him by his antlers. Throwing my arms around these, I interlocked them, drew his head close to my breast, and thus, by the most strenuous effort, rendered him harmless for the time.

But this could not last long. My strength was failing far faster than was that of the moose, and it looked very much as though he was going to play the hunter after all in this matter. I felt that I must give up, and uttering a faint prayer to heaven, prepared to meet my fate.

At this critical moment the baying of the dog again reached my ear, as also the stag's, which instantly sprang over the ditch, dragging me with him. He became more furious than ever, and I expected each moment that my hands would be unclasped.

Then the hound shot forth from the ravine, and, with a sharp yell, sprang toward the game. I released my hold, and the moose turned upon its new enemy.

To my inexpressible terror and chagrin, the cowardly dog turned and ran, while the animal, as if disgusted with such a foe, turned again upon me.

Once more I threw my arms around his antlers and shouted in the hope of cheering the dog on to attack him, sufficiently long, at least, for me to secure my safety, but the dastard stood yelping and barking but never a foot would he come.

And now again, as despair begun creeping over me, the yelp of a dog was heard, which I at once recognized as Dasher's. A moment and he burst like a tiger into the open space, and fixing his teeth in the throat of [illegible] began the contest.

I was [illegible] and lay almost insensible, my [illegible] consciousness being that a fierce fight was going on close at hand; then all was still, and then I felt Dasher licking my wounds.

Staggering to my feet, I saw the moose dead, while my dog looked up at me as if to inquire whether there was anything more that he could do.

A fragment of rope was around his neck showing where he had gnawed it in two, and following our trail through all my wanderings, had come up at the critical moment, and been the means of saving me from a dreadful death.

The Southern Farm.

PROFITS OF POULTRY.—Nothing which the farmer produces is of quicker sale than eggs and poultry. The prices which he receives therefor are in the main remunerative; the labor incurred is light and agreeable, and can be performed by the junior member of his family. The poultry yard produces food which is highly palatable and nutritious at all seasons, and in this respect is hardly equalled by any other department of the farm. Is it not worth while, then, to bestow more care and skill in managing the poultry? Left to themselves, half their products are often wasted, and half the year they are non-layers. In winter they need simply warmth, light and sunshine, clear, roomy quarters and plenty of food. Every day they will pay for this. In summer they want range, fresh earth, shade, water, seclusion, and protection from vermin. An abundance of eggs and broods of plump chickens, either for market or the farmers' own table will result from this care. It is not feasible to carry on the poultry business on an enormous scale. Many have tried it and failed; but every farmer should make a couple of hundred dollars' worth of their products yearly. That, at least, can be done with profit and pleasure. It is a business adapted for the boys and girls, and they will speedily take a lively interest in it, if only proper encouragement is given.—*Exchange.*

When to Manure Orchards.

Inquiry is often made as to the frequency and amount of manuring or cultivation for fruit trees. The answer must be: Act according to circumstances. The question again recurs: How shall we know what our soils need? The answer is:. Observe the results of growth. An examination or analysis of the soil will be of little use. But the trees will tell their own story. If the soil is so rich that they make annual shoots of two or three feet or more in length without cultivation or manuring at all (which however, is rarely the case,) then it will be needless to give additional care. The annual growth is the best guide to treatment. There are very few apple or other orchards which, after reaching a good bearing state, throw out anually shoots more than one foot or a foot and a half long, and many not half this length. The owner may lay it down as an unalterable rule, that when his trees do not grow one foot annually they need more manure or cultivation or both. By observing the growth he can answer all questions of the kind referred to without difficulty.—*American Fruit Culturist.*

Jurisdiction of United States Courts.

The Committee on the Judiciary in the U. S. Senate, have reported back to the Senate the bill reported heretofore, defining the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and declaring the reconstruction acts political in their character. The committee made several verbal amendments to the bill, and also struck out the clause dismissing all cases now pending in the Supreme Court, arising under the reconstruction acts. An amendment is also added providing that no law heretofore passed extending the judicial system of the United States over any of said rebel States shall be construed to recognize any State government existing therein until Senators and Representatives from said States shall be admitted into the Congress of the United States, or Congress shall recognize a State government therein as valid.

The great Northwestern Sheep-Shearing Festival is to take place at Belvedere, Ill., May 5th, 6th, and 7th. It will be a rare occasion for sheep raisers.

A STORY OF THE WAR.

SUFFERINGS OF A YOUNG QUAKER.

The Nashville *Banner* tells the story of George Vestal, of Maury county, Tennessee, a native of North Carolina, and a Quaker, who refused on conscientious grounds to pay the five hundred dollars exemption fee demanded of the Friends by the rebel authorities, and was consequently conscripted. He was taken to Oklahoma, where the obvious sincerity of [illegible] war principles [illegible] friendship of Generals Maury and Polk [illegible] he was released. He was again conscripted and sent to the Tennessee brigade in the army of Virginia. He told his colonel that he could not fight, and would suffer martyrdom rather then bear arms.

The officer, who at that time was commanding the brigade of Tennesseeans, by reason of the capture of General Archer at Gettysburg, was irascible and arbitrary. He became very much enraged at Vestal's refusal and ordered the commandant of the Fourteenth Tennessee to apply the bayonet, saying that he never yet saw the man whom cold steel could not move. The colonel of that regiment acquiesced with reluctance, but he knew that it was his duty to obey. In a few days an inspection was ordered when it became necessary to clean up quarters, arms, etc., and a detail was ordered to clean up the regimental quarters. It happened to be Vestal's turn, and the orderly sergeant detailed him. He signified flatly his purpose not to go. His captain entreated him to comply. Numerous members of the regiment offered to pay the five hundred dollars required by the law rather than see him suffer punishment. He firmly declined, assigning the same reasons, and alleging that the money would go into the Treasury and be used to carry on the war.

Finally the guards were ordered to fix bayonets and a shovel was handed them, with instructions to make him work. When the guards first handed him the shovel, he stated to them that if cleaning up camp was a punishment for not doing military duty, he would clean up the entire camp; but if it was military duty, he would not. The guard entreated him, argued the case with him, begged him to render the application of the bayonet unnecessary. He was inexorable, answering with a smile, "that the physical comfort was nothing compared with the hereafter, and that he was willing to die for the faith that was in him."

Three men with sharp Enfield bayonets then thrust them into the fleshy part of his thighs and buttocks, inflicting in all twenty five wounds, ranging in depth from one-fourth to one inch. Frequently he was knocked down with the butts of the guns, but as long as he had strength, he would turn one side and the other for the guards until finally they refused to inflict further punishment. At this juncture, the brave men who composed the Fourteenth regiment, became loud in their condemnation of this proceeding. The excitement was intense, and had the Brigadier-General issued a second order of this character, he would have been unable to have had it executed.

Vestal was confined several weeks to his bed. After his recovery he was released from the guard house, upon his promise not to escape. Most faithfully did he comply, for not many months afterward the command moved toward the northern portion of Virginia where every opportunity was offered for his escape, but he was always in camp at night. Shortly after his return from this expedition, charges were preferred against him, and he was tried, convicted of insubordination by a court-martial convened at Orange Court House, and sentenced to imprisonment in Castle Thunder, at Richmond, for the war, forfeiting all pay and allownaces. At the evacuation of Richmond he was still in prison and secured his release only by the dowufall of the Confederacy.

Language of Insects.

A most singular discovery, the credit of which appertains, we believe, to Mr. Jesse, is that of the antennal language of insects. Bees and other insects are provided, as everybody knows, with feelers or antennæ. These are, in fact, most delicate organs of touch, warning of dangers, and serving the animals to hold a sort of conversation with each other, and to communicate their desires and wants. A strong hive of bees will contain thirty-six thousand workers. Each of these, in order to be assured of the presence of their queen, touches her every day with its antennæ. Should she die, or be removed, the whole colony disperse themselves, and are seen in the hive no more, perishing every one, and quitting all the stores of now useless honey which they had labored so industriously to collect for the use of themselves and of the larvæ. On the contrary, should the queen be put into a wire-cage placed at the bottom of the hive, so that her subjects can touch and feed her they are contented, and the business of the hive proceeds as usual. Mr. Jesse has also shown that this antennal power of communication is not confined to bees. Wasps and ants, and probably other insects, exercise it. If a caterpillar is placed near an ants' nest, a most curious scene will often arise. A solitary ant will perhaps discover it, and eagerly attempt to draw it away. Not being able to accomplish this, it will go up to another ant, and by means of the antennal language, bring it to the caterpillar. Still, these two are perhaps unable to perform the task of moving it. They will separate and bring up reinforcements of the community by the same means, till a sufficient number are collected to enable them to drag the caterpillar to their nest.

Once a Week.

Foreign Fruits and Nuts.

It would not be easy to estimate the amount of capital invested by New York merchants in foreign fruits and nuts, but the trade is one of greater magnitude than most people suppose. These commodities come to us from all parts of the world, and there are many vessels that convey to this port nothing but this kind of freight. They come to us in all kinds of shapes, and upon arrival, they are either sold at auction, or thrown upon the markets by the aid of brokers.

The best lemons come from Sicily and are [illegible] skinned, and are prepared for [illegible] use. They are worth from $3.50 to $4. per box. Oranges come from Sicily and the West Indies. The former are worth from $4.50 to $5 per box, the latter from $9 to $11 per [illegible]. The best dates come from Africa though a few are brought from Arabia; these, however, of inferior quality. The best dates are worth from 8c to 9c per pound. Olives come from Spain and France. Spanish olives are regarded as the best; they come in kegs, and are worth from 12c. to 13c. per pound. Prunes come from France and Turkey. The Turkish prunes are the best; they come in casks, and are worth from 13½c. to 14. per pound. Figs are brought from Smyrna, Malaga and Naples. They come in drums; Smyrna figs are the best, and are worth 20c. per pound; the others are worth 15c. per pound.

The citron comes from Leghorn and Genoa and is worth from 29c. to 30c. per pound. Pineapples come from the West Indies; they are brought here in bulk, and are generally disposed of at auction, the price depends entirely on the condition they are in, and the quantity in market. Yams come from South America, and they are too scarce to have a quotable market price. Pomegranates come from the West Indies; they are called a fancy fruit, and being brought here in small quantities, are rarely sold except at retail. Bananas also come from the West Indies, and are worth from $8 to $15 per bunch, according to their condition and the state of the market.

In the nut line we have cocoanuts from the West Indies. They come in bulk, and are generally sold at auction. They are worth from $40 to $60 per thousand. The best pecan nuts come from Texas. They are brought here in barrels, and are worth 17c per pound. Peanuts come from Africa, Virginia, and the Carolinas. The Virginia nuts are the largest, and are worth $3.75 per bushel. The others are worth from $2.62 to $2.75 per bushel. Filberts come in bags from Naples, Barcelona, and Sicily. They are worth 13c per pound. Brazil nuts come in bags from South America. They are worth from 10 to 12c per pound.

Our foreign chesnuts come from Naples, and are worth from 15c. to 18c. per pound. The so-called English walnuts come from France and Italy. They come in bags, and are worth from 15c. to 20c. per pound. Almonds come from Languedoc and Spain. The best are what are termed "Princess paper shells," and are worth 60c. per pound. The others are worth from 25c. to 35c. Italian pines are too scarce here to have a market value. The best rasins come from Malaga, and are worth $3.95 to $4. per box; quarter and half boxes in proportion. Currants are brought in barrels from the Grecian Islands. The barrels contain from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds. They are worth from 12c. to 13c. per pound. These two little articles are brought here in larger quantities than any other luxury.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Precedents of Impeachment.

Among the memorable examples of royal impeachments in Europe are those of Charles 1. of England, and Louis XVI, of France; and more recently Louis Phillipe and his dynasty were deprived of the throne, by a solemn decree of the representatives of the French people. In Republics, the President is only the first among the executive officers of the Government, and the possibility of his violating the law is expressly provided for.—Still, cases of the formal impeachment of a President are exceedingly rare. Instances occurred a few months ago, in the United States of Columbia, when President Mosquera was deposed and exiled; and in Ecuador, where the President was impeached by the House of Representatives, and censured by the Senate; but more commonly dissatisfaction with the President vents itself in insurrection and civil war.

In the United States, the impeachment of the President is without precedent.—Only once, in 1848, an attempt was made against President Tyler, but it failed. There have, however, been several cases of the impeachment of other civil officers. In 1797, William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee, was impeached for having intrigued to transfer New Orleans to Great Britain; in 1803, John Pickering, Justice of the District Court of the District of New Hampshire, was impeached on four charges, one of which alleged that he was a man of loose morals and intemperate habits; in 1805, the impeachment of Samuel Chase, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was the cause of great public excitement; in 1830, Jas. H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the district of Missouri, was impeached of high misdemeanor. The latest cases are those of Judge Watrons of Texas, who was impeached in 1857, and of Judge West H. Humphreys of Tennessee, who in 1862, was impeached for complicity in the rebellion. All these constitute precedents of the impeachment of the President, which will be conducted in a similar manner, except that at the trial of the President, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States must preside.

Why Don't Farming Pay?

We hear, every day, the remark that farming does not pay. Why does it not pay? All that the farmer raises brings a high price, and the price of labor is cheap.

Some will answer that free negroes will not work. Very well, we understand that. And we understand why a man, who hires a number of hands and is too lazy to attend to them, does not make money. But we not unfrequently meet with a man whose hands do [illegible], and even he complains that farming is a poor business. We confess, we cannot understand that.—Tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, vegetables, fruits, beef, bacon, chickens, ducks, eggs—everything that a farmer raises, or ought to raise, is high, land cheap, labor cheap, and in the cases we are speaking of, admitted to be efficient, and yet there is no profit in the cultivation of the soil. That is a strange state of affairs. It would seem to us that there would be more money in farming now than ever before. Will some of our readers give us an explanation?

In the meantime, we venture to make a few remarks which may be taken for what they are worth.

Let a farmer realize his condition fully. Let him reflect that inasmuch as he does not own the negroes he works, he cannot reap any profit from their increase, as in the days of slavery. He must not have, therefore, more about his house than he can profitably employ.

Let him bear in mind, too, that he is not worth half as much capital as when he owned the slaves on his plantation. He will then work himself, either bodily or mentally, according to circumstances, and make all his household work. He will get his wife a cooking-stove and abolish entirely the old-fashioned kitchen; get her a sewing-machine and fix her up generally, so that all household matters may be performed with as little hired labor as possible. He will alter his own habits and those of his children—get up in the morning and make his own fire, if necessary, and stir his children, not have them lying in bed as in former times, waiting for a little darkie to brush their shoes.

Farming, if managed properly in this country is obliged to pay. But the merchant may sell a large quantity of goods at fair prices, and yet not be able to support the extravagance of his family. So, a farmer may make large crops and sell them for high prices, and yet not be able to stand up under a hundred leakages of one sort or other. It will not do to say that the fault is in merchandise or in farming.

Ventilation.

The great importance of ventilation in our sitting and sleeping rooms, in our schools and public halls, is not sufficiently appreciated. It was well set forth in a recent lecture by a Cleveland professor. It is startling to learn the amount of carbonic acid emitted from the lungs of one person, or from a single gas burner; enough to poison the whole atmosphere of a good sized room in a very brief period of time. How many persons think that winter temperature demands the exclusion of fresh air to make their apartments, warm and comfortable, when the fact that in the cold season we consume more oxygen, and consequently exhale a greater quantity of the poisonous carbonic acid gas, should lead to a directly opposite course. A bedroom in winter requires more ventilation than in summer, and the non observance of this fact will readily account for the awful diseases to which frail humanity is subject.

We wonder if many of our readers are aware of the poisonous exhalations incident to a congregation of their "fellow citizens," in ball rooms, churches, and lecture halls. If they have not fully considered the vast importance of thorough ventilation, let them take these undeniable facts home to their serious thoughts. A person in health has eighteen breathings per minute, and thirty-five hogsheads of air pass through the lungs in twenty-four hours. Of this, from three to five per cent or about two and a half hogsheads, is exhaled as carbonic acid gas, and thus one person would render two or three hogsheads of air unfit for breathing again.—Let every person anxious for the preservation of his health take care that the windows of the dormitories are dropped a little, even during the winter nights.—There is far less danger of taking cold than there is of inhaling the noxious atmosphere, which saps the health, undermines the constitution, and embitters life with suffering and disease that might have been avoided.

LOOK TO YOUR CELLARS.—Now is the time to clean up the cellars, as it is a work that should not be left until warm weather is upon us. By that time any vegetable matter left remaining will decompose and produce an atmosphere most deleterious to health. The meat stands should be emptied upon the asparagus beds or manure heap, and must not be thrown anywhere else, as the brine will kill even trees as thick as an arm if applied in large quantities. The cellar should then be thoroughly whitewashed and brushed up nice enough to dine in it. A filthy cellar is an abomination that no housekeeper who has any claim to tidiness will allow to remain an hour longer than can be helped. The health of the entire family may be seriously endangered by it, and we have no doubt that in many instances fevers have resulted from unwarrantable neglect in this matter.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Two fine cows were killed in Belmont county, Ind., by drinking brine in which meat had been packed, and which had been carelessly left in a farmer's yard.

☞We invite the attention of the public to our stock of Blank Books and Paper.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1868.

READMISSION.—The *Standard* says the news from Washington in regard to the admission of North Carolina is very cheering. The event will probably take place during this or next week, and the new State government be in operation by the first of June.

"According to the provision in the new Constitution, the State officers will be inaugurated ten days from the time when Congress accepts the Constitution, and the Legislature will assemble fifteen days after said acceptance."

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

It was expected that the vote on impeachment would take place on Tuesday last, but the court adjourned until Saturday, on account of the illness of Senator Howard, without taking a vote.

Nothing of importance transpired in the House.

The vote on impeachment will be very close. The managers still express themselves confident of conviction, by Mr. Wade's vote.

Considerable excitement in Washington. The President's house was crowded with visitors on Tuesday.

The case of John Surratt was continued until next term of court.

Moravian Synod.

The Synod of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church met in this place on Monday last.

The following ministers and lay-delegates composed this body.

MINISTERS.

Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, *President*. Rev. Messrs. E. A. DeSchweinitz, A. L. Oerter, S. T. Pfohl, M. E. Grunert, Lewis Rights, John Friebele and R. P. Lineback.

LAY DELEGATES.

Bethania—Nath'l Pfaff, W. S. Lineback.
Bethabara.—Calvin Hauser.
Friedberg.—Christian Spach, Jesse H. Mack, Solomon Hege, Harrison Crouse and Jos. Walk.
Friedland.—Jonathan Louder.
Hope.—Christian Sides.
Macedonia.—Daniel Sheek.
Philadelphia.—Thomas Spach.
Salem.—J. G. Sides, John D. Siewers, E. A. Vogler, Allen Spach, John N. Blum, E. W. Lineback, A. E. Welfare, A. F. Pfohl and E. T. Blum.

Rev. R. DeSchweinitz of Bethlehem, Pa., was invited to a seat as an advisory member. Also Rev. Henry Cooper, of this place.

The various matters discussed before the Synod, were conducted in harmony and good feeling, and it is hoped that much good will result from its deliberations.

Synod adjourned yesterday, to meet again the ensuing winter, when matters pertaining to the welfare of the churches in this Province will be finally acted on preparatory to presentation to the General Synod of the Moravian Church, to be held in Germany next year.

We are pleased to see Rev. Rob't DeSchweinitz, well known for many years as Principal of Salem Female Academy, in our midst. Mr. DeSchweinitz is here on a short visit.

SNOW.—A heavy snow storm prevailed in the New England States, on the 8th inst.

HAIL.—The *North State* says, the southern portion of Rowan county was visited by a severe hail storm, on Wednesday of last week. Some of the hail stones were larger than partridge eggs.

Other portions of Western North Carolina also experienced hail storms at the same time. The weather here for the past week has been cool and rainy.

The *Wilmington Post* says: "The hail which fell at Masonboro Sound, on last Thursday, was the largest in size that we can find record of having ever fallen on this side of the Atlantic ocean. The size of the stones was enormous, 8½ inches in circumference, being equal to just 2.83⅓ inches in diameter."

This hail is a species of ice meteor which occurs mostly in spring and summer, and is very often accompanied with thunder. It appears to be formed of snow or snowy rain, which has undergone several congelations in its passage through different zones of the atmosphere, some temperate and others frozen. They generally fall with a velocity of about seventy feet a second, or fifty miles an hour. The time of the continuance of the fall is very short, generally only of a few minutes duration, and seldom as long as a quarter of an hour. The largest on record fell in Hertfordshire, England, on the 4th of May, 1867, and measured 14 inches in circumference.

The phenomena attending the formation and ejection to the earth of these hailstones is not very well understood. Different theories have been advanced by different writers, but no one has seemed able to prove his hypothesis. It is certain, however, that they are in some way connected with electricity, both in their conception and in their fall. Moses tells us in Genesis IX, 23, that "the Lord sent thunder and hail, and the fire ran along upon the ground."

In Germany, the effects of hail storms are very severe; so much so indeed, that means of prevention have been resorted to but without much effect. Hail rods have been erected in different parts of the country, although with but little if any benefit. These hail rods are very similar in design to the lightning rod, the object being to catch the electricity of the clouds and to carry it to the earth. Of late years the inefficiency of this method has been acknowledged, and insurance companies have been formed in Germany to insure against damage by hail.

COMMON SCHOOL GRAMMAR.—Messrs Hale & Sons, New York, have presented us with a few copies of a new Common School Grammar, being a practical introduction to English Grammar, with illustrative engravings; designed for preparatory schools, by Wm. Bentley Fowle.

Teachers wishing to examine the book will please call at the Bookstore.

LATE NEWS.

RECONSTRUCTION.—In the House, on the 11th, the Reconstruction Committee prepared an Omnibus bill, admitting all the States on the basis of the Arkansas bill. The intention is to push it through at once.

Later in the day, Mr. Stephens introduced the following:

"WHEREAS, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have in pursuance to the provisions of an act entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States passed March 2nd, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed Constitutions of State governments which are Republican in form, and have adopted said Constitutions by large majorities of the votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same,

Therefore, Be it enacted, that the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as States of the Union, when the Legislatures of said States, respectively, shall have ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed by the 39th Congress and known as Article 14th, upon these fundamental conditions:

"That the Constitutions of said States shall never be so amended or changed, as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States, of the right to vote who are now entitled to vote by said Constitutions respectively, except for such crimes as are now felonies at common law whereof they shall have been duly convicted; and no person shall ever be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime in said States except by the custody of convicts by the law thereof.

Second, That if the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of said States, by the Constitution thereof, shall have passed before the passage, they may be convened within thirty days of the passage of this act, by the President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of such State.

Third, That the first section of this Act shall take effect when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim the due ratification by the Legislatures of said State respectively, of Article 14th, of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the 39th Congress.

This bill was made the special order for Wednesday, and continued from day to day until disposed of.

A bill was reported from the same committee removing the disabilities from some two hundred citizens of North Carolina: Bill passed 89 to 23, being over two-thirds required for such legislation.

IMPEACHMENT COURT.—WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following is the form proposed by Chase and adopted by the Senate:

Mr. Senator—How say you, "is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty of a high misdemeanor or crime, as charged in the article?" The Senator shall respond, "guilty" or "not guilty," only.

At 10 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to consider the Articles, each Senator having fifteen minutes, and will continue in session to a late hour.

The following is gathered from several sources, and may be considered reliable.

Grimes and Fessenden went through a list of charges, arguing against conviction.

Trumbull and Henderson were partly through, when the expiration of fifteen minutes stopped them. They argued in favor of acquittal.

Howe and Sherman argued acquittal on first, but conviction on second.

The Radicals acknowledge that it will be very close, but insist, defiantly, that they have thirty-eight votes.

The House agreed to adjourn over from the 16th to the 26th, on account of the Chicago Convention to nominate a Republican candidate for President.

The new Tabernacle at Salt Lake City has proved too small to hold the audiences of Saints that seek admission to it. But 10,000 at the utmost can now be assembled within its walls. Brigham Young has announced that it would be necessary to have a gallery in the Tabernacle to accommodate the congregation. With galleries, the building might be made to hold 15,000 people, and the improvement suggested will be probably effected at some future time.

It is said the war and the cholera have ruined the business of wool growing in Buenos Ayres, and people are quitting the country in large numbers. In the little town of San Neolas fifteen hundred persons have died of this pestilence. The burying grounds have been filled up, and the authorities forbade more to be brought in, so that the dead had to be earthed where they fell. In many places on the plains bodies were piled up and burned.

The high officials of the Church of England are discussing the feasibility of bringing back the Wesleyans to the church. Some of the favorers of this scheme even propose to make bishops of some leading Wesleyans, who, they assert, would do no discredit to lawn sleeves, Episcopal churches, or House of Lords. On the other hand, the Wesleyans show no disposition to accept such overtures. They seem less willing than formerly to suport the establishment against dissenters, and recently they demand that a portion of the colleges of the great universities of Oxford and Cambridge shall be given up to their control.

THE LATE ELECTION IN GEORGIA revealed several curious things. For instance forty-five thousand white men voted the Republican ticket and fifteen thousand colored men voted with the Democrats. With such a division of the voting population the Republican majority in the State is in the neighborhood of ten thousand; four of the seven Congressmen are Republicans; both branches of the Legislature are Republican, which insures two Republican United States Senators; and the Constitution is adopted by a large majority. With such a result, we cannot regret the mixed character of the vote. It disposes of the cry of a war of races and negro dominion. In every light the result is a wholesome one.

During last week 714 emigrants passed through Columbus, Ohio, with the design of settling in the following States: Ohio 73; Missouri, 164; Illinois, 186; Indiana, 47; Kentucky, 42, Tennessee, 53; Wisconsin, 61; Iowa, 26; Michigan, 24; Nebraska, 14; Kansas, 27; Louisiana, 12.

A correspondent writing from Brownsville, Texas, gives further particulars of the outrage recently perpetrated on American citizens at Monterey, a brief account of which was given by telegraph a few days since. It appears that six American merchants, while walking the street, were arrested without cause, locked up over night and on refusing to perform disgusting menial prison duties next morning were flogged into compliance with a cowhide. They were robbed of their watches and other valuables, and were subsequently fined by the Alcalde. Mr. Ulrich, our Consul, interfered in their behalf, but could get no satisfaction from either Gov. Trevino or Gen. Escobedo, both of whom were in the city, and who were cognizant of what had transpired. In the streets of the city, the crowd shouted, "Death to Americans."

The Exodus of Germany.

According to the latest perfectly reliable information from Bremen, over 8,000 persons left that port alone during the week preceding Easter, for the United States, in four steamers and seventeen sailing vessels, and the steerage accomodations of the steamers have been secured in anticipation already up to the end of June next. Dissatisfaction with the condition of public affairs and fear of an impending great war had taken such hold of the people, particularly of Southern Germany, and even Austria, the latter of which heretofore has furnished but an insignificant quota to yearly contingent of German emigration, that it seems a plain proposition that for the current year the number of emigrants will be limited but by the capacity of the vessels engaged in carrying them. Never have Spanish silver fleets carried a prouder nor a more valuable freight, and if the great migration of nations, that during the Middle Ages, swept all over Europe be compared as the only instance in history to this latter day emigration as to numbers, it certainly cannot be as to the character and value of the material. In view of this fact, and considering that in parts of Central Europe the past winter was one of usual suffering by hunger and disease, and that it is but natural to suppose that just those parts will furnish a large percentage of the emigration, and that by the crowding of poor emaciated persons into the ships pestilence may be bred on board, and such scenes re-enacted as horrified the world last year in the cases of the "Leibnitz," and "John Brougham," we earnestly request the Committee on Commerce of the House, the efficient chairman of the sub-committee itself, not to lose one hour in preparing for and bringing before the House the amendments suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury to our law of 1855 on the protection of emigrants on board ships, and also in his letter to the Senate of February 18, 1868; paying, also, due consideration to the suggestion made by the board of that excellent and patriotic institution, the Commission of Emigration in New York.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Pork-Packing in the West.

From the last number of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, we extract the following statistics of pork-packing:

	1866-7	1867-8
Ohio,	637,382	557,809
Illinois,	851,945	1,072,553
Indiana,	329,291	323,978
Iowa,	116,451	177,044
Wisconsin,	135,060	163,495
Missouri,	233,230	328,611
Kentucky,	188,442	157,880
Grand totals,	2,490,791	2,781,370
		2,490,791
Increase in number,		289,579

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Corrected by Jno. H. Pemberton, Commission Merchant.

There has been no material change in the market for the past week. Former prices were fully sustained, and dealers more disposed to buy, and paid better prices as the market became more active.

LUGS.	
Very Inferior,	$3.00 to $5.00
Good Working,	8.00 to 10.00
Extra Yellow Smoking,	10.00 to 30.00
LEAF.	
Inferior and Common,	$6.00 to $10.00
Good Wrapping Fillers,	10.00 to 15.00
Fine Yellow Wrappers,	20.00 to 50.00
STEMS.	
Loose,	$2.50 to $3.00
Bright in hogsheads,	3.50 to 4.50

The Legislature.

The first Legislature which assembles under the new Constitution will come together expecting to work. With the utmost dispatch the session must necessarily be somewhat protracted. The first duty of the body after organizing will be to adopt the Howard amendment. There will be no difficulty about this, as the Republicans have a good working majority in each House.

Perhaps the next thing to be done will be to adopt a Revenue system. This will require labor and time. The whole system of taxation is to be changed and made uniform and less oppressive on particular interests. The Legislature may, under the Constitution, and no doubt will exempt a small amount of personal property in the hands of small proprietors. But then the same amount will be exempted in favor of every tax-payer, and thus no unjust discrimination will be made in favor of any one.

The foundation of Republican government being the intelligence of the people, the Constitution has very properly provided that "the General Assembly, at its first session under the Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of Public Schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years." The school tax is, after all, the cheapest tax that the people can pay. It is cheaper to support schools than courts and jails. This tax will fall lightly on property; as at least seventy-five per cent. of the tax on the polls is to go to the schools. In addition to this, fines and penalties and certain other of the revenues which accrue to the State without taxation, are also appropriation to the support of the schools. It will be the duty of the County Commissioners to lay off the County into convenient school Districts. Commissioners failing to comply with this requirement are liable to indictment.

The State Executive, consisting of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education. The Constitution provides that this Board "shall have full power to make all needful rules and regulations in relation to free public schools." This will put upon the Board of Education the arrangement of the details of the common school system.—The regulations of the board may be altered, amended and repealed by the General Assembly, but until this is done, they have the force of law. The first session of the Board of Education will be held fifteen days after the organization of the State government under this Constitution.

After providing for the [illegible] the next thing will be to organize an efficient Militia system. A few Regiments of picked men to be kept in active service to prevent violence and out breaks will be amply sufficient for the safety of the State, and the maintenance of law and order. The Congress will, in all probability arm and equip the men, and the expense will be trifling in comparison with the old burdens and the oppressive system of unequal taxation which flourished under the old Constitution.

There will be many other matters which will be of vital interest to come before the Legislature. At present, the members elect are doubtless devoting their principal studies to the questions of Revenue, Education and the Militia.—*Standard.*

Headq's 2nd Military District,

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6, 1868.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81.

I. General Orders, No. 139, series of 1867, from these Headquarters (paragraph 1, clause 2, page 2.) is hereby amended by striking out the words "on the gross profits of all banks or banking institutions, two dollars on every hundred dollars," and substituting in lieu thereof the following words: Twenty-five cents upon every hundred dollars of the shares of capital stock of all banks and banking institutions.

II. In every case of attachment pending in any court of the State of North Carolina, or of the State of South Carolina, upon proof that the absence of the defendant, which constituted the ground of issuing such attachment, was occassioned by his seeking to avoid conscription into any military organization engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, the court shall, on motion, dismiss such attachment, and all proceedings in prosecution and enforcement of such attachment are hereby declared null and void.

III. The sense of so much of the provisions of General Orders, No. 20, February 12, from these Headquarters, as relates to an additional assessment of a tax on personal property to defray the expenses of the Constitutional Convention of North Carolina, is hereby declared to be that such assessment of one-twentieth of one per cent is to be made upon such personal property as was by law taxable, and included in the general tax assessment for raising revenue, and on no other personal property; and all property exempt by the revenue law of the State of North Carolina for 1866 and 1867 [Section 8, schedule C.] is to be in like manner exempted from the levy of said additional one-twentieth of one per cent.

IV. To remove any doubts, the office of Lieutenant Governor, and the offices of members of the Senate, of the second class of the General Assembly of South Carolina, elected under the provisions of the Constitution adopted in Convention at Columbia, on the 27th of September, 1865, are hereby declared to be vacant.

By Command of
"Bvt. Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY:
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

Terrible Earthquake--Loss of Life and Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Various terrible phenomena were experienced at Manna Loa, between the 25th of March and 13th of April. Two thousand earthquake shocks occurred. The shock on April 3rd, lasted three minutes. No one could stand.

The churches and houses in Wais, China, fell, following a shock which came with a tidal wave sixty feet high, sweeping everything before it. The earth opened with bottomless fissures. Thirty persons were swallowed. The earth opened under the sea, making the water red.

Vast land slides in the meantime occurred, destroying life and property. The summit and side of a hill, fifteen hundred feet high, was thrown a thousand feet on the tops of trees into a valley below. Gases issued afterwards, destroying animal and vegetable life. An island, four hundred feet high, was thrown three miles from Wais, China, and is joined to land by a stream of lava a mile wide. A volcanic display illuminated the sea fifty miles.—One hundred lives and a half million dollars worth of property were destroyed.

United States Treasury Report.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending on Saturday, was $378,000.

Amount sent to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to the United States depository at Baltimore, $70,000; to the National Banks, $175,616. United States notes shipped during the week: to the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, $50,000; to Banks, $68,859.

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust for the National Banks at this date $341,925,000 as security for circulating notes, and $39,950 for deposits of public money.

Amount of National Bank Notes issued during the week, $116,490; amount issued to date $307,529,721.

From this is to be deducted the following amounts:

Mutilated notes returned, $7,250,892. Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, $522,204, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,755,625. Amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $439,200.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of April, to meet the requirements of the Government amounted to, in round numbers, the following sums, viz: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, $6,096,000; interest on the public debt; $904,000; war, $6,722,000; navy, $2,408,000; interior, pensions, and Indians, $1,831,000; total, 18,011,000.

The above does not include the warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt.

It is shown in the above statement that the expenditures of the month were only $18,000,000. The receipts from customs will come within $3,000,000 of the expenditures, and as a consequence it follows that there will be a heavy reduction of the public debt during April, to wit; The entire receipts from internal revenue and from all other sources, less the $3,000,000 from customs.

The Bankrupt Law, and Who May Take Advantage of It.

The first of June, 1869, is the time allowed to those desiring to take advantage of the Bankrupt Law. For the benefit of those who do not fully understand the law, we furnish the following abstract:

Who may take advantage of this law?

Any person, or firm, who owes debts to the amount of three hundred dollars and upward, whether they be individual or partnership debts, or both, and it makes no difference what is the character of the indebtedness, whether it be by bill, note, account, judgment as principal, or surety, or otherwise.

What does the law demand of the applicant?

That he shall surrender his property, except such as is hereinafter mentioned, to his creditors, for a pro rata distribution among them.

What does the law permit the applicant to keep?

First—Household and kitchen furniture and necessaries to the amount of five hundred dollars.

Second—The uniform, arms, equipments of any person who is, or has been, a soldier in the militia or the service of the United States.

Third—If the applicant is the head of a family, his homestead, to the value of five hundred dollars. If he has no homestead, then in lieu thereof, money or other personal property to the value of three hundred dollars.

If the applicant has only so much property as is above enumerated, of course he has nothing to give up to his creditors.

The result of the benefit of taking this law is a discharge from all indebtedness.

In cases where there is no contest, it requires from sixty to ninety days to procure this discharge.—*Free Press.*

Killed by a Horse.

We learn that on Saturday last, Mr. William E. Garrett, residing in this District, near the Greenville border, was killed by his horse under the following circumstances. Mr. Garrett was riding alone in his neighborhood, when his horse becoming unruly, he dismounted to punish him. The horse immediately seized with his teeth the arm and hand of Mr. G., mangling them in a dreadful manner. Mr. Garrett, in the struggle, managed to entangle the halter about a sapling in such a manner as to expose only one arm to the attack of the horse, Mr. G., holding on with the other. In this condition he was found by a neighbor, who was unable to rescue him, until others were brought to his assistance. Mr. Garrett died from the effects of his injuries on Sunday, the day following.

The enraged animal was taken charge of by three men, and after severe punishment, continued to show disposition for battle.

Laurensville, S. C. Herald.

Two deaf mutes, Marion Bean and Wiley Bean, were arraigned last week before the Superior Court of Caldwell county, on a charge of murder. They were discharged, the defence being able to prove an *alibi*; and, besides, the prosecution taking the ground that the prisoners, being uneducated, had no idea of the existence of a Supreme Being, and that there were no means of communicating to them the nature of the charges against them.

ACTUAL SIZE OF THE STONES OF THE PYRAMIDS.—I dare say many will differ from me in opinion, and say hard things in reference to my lack of taste and want of appreciation of the so styled wonderful, but I am bold to confess that my first impression on reaching the pyramids of Sakkara, was one of disappointment. From what I had read, and from all I had heard tourists relate from time to time, regarding the wonderful size of the blocks of stone composing those great structures, I was led to imagine that the individual blocks of stone were so large that it became a difficult matter to form any clear conception as to the manner in which they were piled one upon another. The blocks of stone, when I had looked well at them, did not convey to my mind any very exalted idea of magnitude; neither could I for the life of me, see any real difficulty where laborers, as we read, were numbered by the thousand in raising any one of the blocks of stone comprising the mass of the pyramid from the base to the summit. To put this matter to a more practical test, we carefully measured some of the larger blocks in the Gizeh pyramids, and by calculation we found that the heaviest block of stone, making up the structure of the pyramid did not exceed two and a half tons, and that by far the greater part were, of course much lighter.

J. K. Lord, in Land and Water.

A body of Ku-Kluxers in the parish of Rapides, Louisiana, last week armed themselves and after parading the streets of the town entered the country, making night hideous by their shouts against the "degraded radicals." The Sheriff summoned a posse of about two hundred colored men, and armed with clubs took after the "ghosts of the dead chivalry," and came near making real ghosts of them. The Ku-Kluxers fled in every direction. Nobody was hurt.

Wearing Jewelry.

Jewelry of some description has been worn in every age, from the earliest times and by all classes. The Israelites in the wilderness gave freely of the ornaments which they had borrowed of the Egyptians, to aid in making the sacred utensils of the Tabernacle. Earlier than this, Rebekah received presents of jewelry from her suitor, Isaac. The most savage tribes manufacture the articles for personal adornment from shells, stones or wood, hanging them from their necks, around their arms and fingers, or thrusting them through their ears, noses or lips; and in the highest civilization the pageantry of kings is not complete without the costly and flashing jewels, which adorn the crown or decorate the person of the monarch. The passion for this kind of ornament was, perhaps, never more prevalent than at the present time and in this country. Immense factories with thousands of workmen are employed in supplying the demand for rings, pins, bracelets, necklaces, &c. The swindling fraternity have reaped a rich harvest by gift enterprises, lotteries and other schemes, in which glittering jewelry formed the cheap but attractive bait.

Now, we do not think it sinful to wear ornaments. It is right to make one's self look beautiful. It gives pleasure to all to see handsome features, and to see them properly adorned. But the point is that jewelry does not usually add to good looks. If one is fair by nature, the glittering gold and shining gems attract attention away from the person; if homely, then the features are made still uglier by contrast. Besides this, beauty in man or woman consists in something more than mere shape of the features. The expression, showing the spirit dwelling within, is the true test of beauty. Passion, [illegible], meanness, cowardice, slyness, vanity or any disfigurement of the soul, will mar the sweetest features. A display of outward ornament usually heightens the expression of vanity which might otherwise escape notice, and thus defeats the object it was intended to secure. A simple, unostentatious pin or ring, the gift of friendship, may indicate affectionate remembrance, and thus be truly ornamental. The rule may be laid down, that what is worn merely because it is showy always detracts from good looks in the estimation of a person of true taste.

A SNAKE STORY.—The following story from *Caswell's Magazine*, is actually enough to make one's *chignon* stand on end:

In speaking of snakes, I am reminded of an anecdote I once heard of the wife of an Indian railway official, who was wimessing with a large knife some plants which formed a border to a flower bed. She was cutting the tops off, and while so engaged was scared by seeing the coils of one of the most deadly serpents of the country among the leaves. With a loud shriek she dropped the knife and the plants, and a man employed in the garden ran to her assistance. On hearing the cause of her alarm, he sought to kill the snake with his hoe; the creature was plainly to be seen writhing about, but although struck, it made no effort to escape or turn on its assailant. At last it lay motionless, and the gardner ventured to pick it up, when he found it was headless. To the horror of the lady, the head was discovered among the leaves which she had thrown down on seeing the snake; she had grasped it unconsciously among the tops of the plants, and with her garden-knife had severed it from the body. The bite of that species of snake was usually fatal in six hours.

Automatons.

Some wonderful accounts are handed down of mechanism so constructed as to resemble animals, and even human beings, in figure, and imitate their actions. Archytas, of Tarentum, about 400 years before the Christian era, is said to have made a wooden pigeon that could fly. Albertus Magnus constructed an automaton to open the door when any one knocked. The celebrated [illegible] contains made a wooden eagle that [illegible] from the city, saluted the emperor and returned. He also constructed an iron fly, which flew out of his hand and returned, after flying about the room. In 1738, an automaton flute-player was exhibited at Paris that could play on the flute in the same manner as a living performer. In 1741 Vaucanson produced a flageolet-player which played the flageolet with the left hand and beat the tamborine with the right. He also made a duck, which dabbeled in the water, swam, drank, and quacked like a real duck. A Frenchman exhibited a duck a few years ago which went through some of the same movements. Automatons have been constructed which wrote, played on the pianoforte, counted, &c. During the present century a Swiss, named Milardes, constructed a figure representing a female which performed eighteen tunes on the piano, and continued in motion an hour. He also made another figure, representing a boy, that could write and draw.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS AND TREATIES.—A recent Omaha dispatch says: Indians have killed four men near Rum Creek station. Another band killed and scalped two men near Sidney Station. A letter from Fort Randall says: Indians stole a number of horses from that post on the 10th ult., and another party ran off three ponies. Advices from Fort Ellis say: Blackfeet Indians shot Nathanial Crabtree, near Drowned Man's Rapids, and stole three mules from Capt. Cook.

The Indian Peace Commission at Fort Laramie, Dacotah, has concluded a treaty with the Brule Sioux Indians, which was signed last week. The Ogallallas are assembling for the same purpose. By the terms of the treaty the Powder River country is reserved to the Indians who bind themselves to put a stop to all depredations and preserve peace. The Commissioners plainly told the chiefs that if this effort failed a war of extermination would ensue. The other tribes are to meet the Commission at designated places to sign the treaty.

Mr. Whitworth, the gun manufacturer, has just made a free gift of $100,000 to found thirty schoolships to be held by workmen who will go through a thorough course of scientific and artistic training.

Zevely's Drug Store.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces that he has in store a stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS,

which he is determined to sell at prices to suit the times.

Family Dye Colors.

FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, and other notions, usually found in a similar establishment always on hand.

☞ Call at the Post-Office Building. ☜

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., August 16, 1867. 1-tf.

STATISTICS.—Some interesting facts may be gathered from the recent report of the Agricultural Bureau, with reference to the comparative areas of farm lands and waste lands in the different States of the Union. For example, the southern States exhibit an area of nearly three hundred million acres of wild or waste lands, two hundred million acres of farm lands unimproved, and only about seventy million acres nominally improved, more than half of which is not in actual cultivation. The extreme West shows nearly the same rate of improved and unimproved agricultural territory.

The greatest area of wild lands is found in Texas, which has no less than one hundred and twenty-six million acres of this unprofitable territory.

The largest farms are found in California, where the average size of eighteen thousand farms is 666 acres.

Massachusetts with thirty-eight thousand farms, averages only 94 acres to a farm.

The largest number of farms is found in New York, which has one hundred and ninety-six thousand, averaging 106 acres, and the next largest in Ohio, which numbers one hundred and seventy-nine thousand, averaging 144 acres. Nevada, as yet, has only ninety one farms, which average 617 acres.

TO PRODUCE LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—Remove the soil around each hill to the depth of half an inch or more, without disturbing the roots; then spread evenly, over an area of twenty inches in diameter, a pound or more of finely-pulverized linseed meal or oil meal, and cover it with mellow soil; then spread a mulching of hay or straw two inches deep over the entire surface between the hills. Should the weather be warm and dry a liberal supply of warm water daily will greatly promote the growth of both vines and berries. Pull up weeds and grass among growing strawberries rather than cut them up with hoes, as a system of roots is formed near the surface of the ground which should not be injured with a broad hoe.

GLEANINGS.

The Des Moins Register states that the nurserymen in that vicinity have filled Eastern orders for apple seedlings to the amount of $30,000 to $40,000. Some of them have been sent 1,500 miles.

Upwards of two hundred acres of horse radish are grown in the vicinity of New York, and it has proved very remunerative to the market gardeners. It needs a deep rich soil to produce abundantly.

The *Winona Republican*, of March 30th., reports 831,034 bushels of wheat in store at shipping points in Minnesota, against 680,585 bushels last year, and says there is a larger quantity in the hands of the producers than has ever been held back in any previous year.

A man in New Hampshire had a valuable horse and sleigh stolen, which he followed to Montreal, where the thief had offered them for sale, but succeeded in finding his property, and secured the arrest of the thief. He started home with them, but the custom officers seized them on the ground that they had been offered for sale, and had thus become forfeited to the government—a hard case.

The Maine Agricultural Societies offer seventy-five dollars in premiums for wheat to be grown the present season—in two acre, one acre and half acre lots—the Legislature having directed that ¼ of the amount appropriated to the Societies by the State be devoted to encouraging the cultivation of wheat.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: Having been accustomed to raise poultry in various places, from New England to the border of South Carolina. I can testify to the fact of there being no difficulty in the matter. The requisites are good feeding, proper roosts for the old fowls, convenient and warm nests, and coops for the hens and chickens, (which are made so as to shut up close in front when necessary—pay no heed to those who recommend boarded floors and bottoms.)

The *Journal of Horticulture* says: Strawberry beds should be carefully weeded out as soon as the state of the soil will admit. It often happens that this work is left until the plants are in bloom, or neglected altogether, much to the injury of the crop. It will pay to cultivate this crop well, and thereby secure the best results. All who have a plot of ground, though it be only a garden patch, should set out a strawberry bed, to furnish, if possible an abundant supply of this delicious fruit, at least for home consumption.

Eating Clouds.

Dr. Livingstone, relating his adventures on Lake Nyassa, thus tells of one curiosity which he fell in with:

"During a portion of the year, the northern dwellers on the lake have a harvest which furnishes a singular sort of food. As we approached our limit in that direction, clouds, as of smoke rising from miles of burning grass, were observed bending in a south-easterly direction, and we thought that the unseen land on the opposite side was closing in, and that we were near the end of the lake.

But next morning we sailed through one of the clouds on our own side, and discovered that it was neither smoke nor haze, but countless millions of minute midges called 'kungo' (a cloud or fog.) They filled the air to an immense height, and swarmed upon the water, two light to sink in it.

"Eyes and mouth had to be kept closed while passing through this living cloud; they stick upon the face like fine drifting snow. Thousands lay in the boat when she emerged from the cloud of midges.

The people gather these minute insects by night, and boil them into thick cakes, to be used as a relish—millions of midges in a cake.

A kungo cake an inch thick, and as large as the blue bonnet of a Scotch plowman, was offered to us; it was very dark in color, and tasted not unlike caviare, or salted locusts."

The Sea Islands

We are informed by a Northern gentleman, who is planting in the vicinity of Beaufort, that great despondency prevails throughout that section in regard to the next crop. The colored people are so utterly demoralized that in a general sense they are worthless as tillers of the soil. A few are planting for themselves, and are thrifty and enterprising, but the vast majority spend their time in hunting, fishing and idleness, leaving their wives in true barbarian style to cultivate the little patch of vegetables. They steal remorselessly, and refuse to labor under any system of remuneration that has yet been conceived. The consequence is that the once elegant plantations in the neighborhood of Beaufort and on the adjacent islands are rapidly going to decay. Our informant states that the crops of sea island cotton there will be very small, the planters preferring to secure actual subsistence than to trust to the chances of being robbed of everything on which they cannot personally keep their eyes.—*Charleston News*

Mormonism in London.

The London *Star* says: "In the London district there are nine branches of the Mormon church, one hundred and eleven elders of conference, fifty-three priests, twenty-four teachers, thirty deacons; in all, eleven hundred and seventy-two Mormons in the London conference. Here is a fact that may induce the ritualists and their enemies to make up the differences as soon as possible. The statistics were given at a synod of the Latter-day Saints, held at the Music Hall, Store street, on Sunday last. Four-and-twenty gentlemen in black, including the president of the day, were on the platform, and delivered reports. They were called elders, though twenty was rather above their average age.—Among other interesting facts in their report was stated that during the last six months 132 persons have been baptized, four have died, sixteen have been cut off. It appears that Utah is filling so rapidly that it is doubtful whether the Latter-day Saints in England will be able to get away there this year. By a show of hands Mr. Brigham Young and his counsellors, the twelve apostles, the bishops and other officers, were sustained in their present position."

LITTLE THINGS.—Springs are little things but they are sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship; a bridle-bit is a little thing, but see its use and powers; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the parts of a large building together; a word, a look, a smile, a frown, are all little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this and mind, the little things. Pay that little debt; if it is a promise redeem it; if it is a shilling, hand it over; if for subscription to the *People's Press*, be so kind as to send it in. You know not what important events hang upon it. Keep your word sacred—keep it to children; they will mark it sooner than any one else, and the effect will probably be as lasting as life. Mind the little things.

Reminiscences of Creation.

... the time of the invention of the telescope, another instrument was formed, which laid open a scene no less wonderful, and rewarded the inquisitive spirit of man. This was the microscope. The one led me to see a system in every star; the other leads me to see a world in every atom. The one taught me that this mighty globe, with the whole burden of its people and its countries, is but a grain of sand on the high fields of immensity; the other teaches me that every grain of sand may harbor within it the tribes and families of a busy population. The one told me of the insignificancy of the world I tread upon; for it tells me, that in the leaves of every forest, and in the flowers of every garden, and in the waters of every rivulet, there are worlds teeming with life; and numberless as are the glories of the firmament. The one has suggested to me, that beyond and above all that is visible to man, there may be fields of creation which sweep immeasurably along and carry the impress of the Almighty's hand to the remotest scenes of the universe; the other suggests to me, that within and beneath all that minuteness which the aided eye of man has been able to explore, there may be a region of invisibles; and that, could we draw aside the mysterious curtain which shrouds it from our senses, we might see a theater of as many wonders as astronomy has unfolded, a universe within the compass of a point so small as to elude all the powers of the microscope, but where the wonder-working God finds room for the exercise of all his attributes, where he can raise another mechanism of words, and fill and animate them all with the evidence of his glory.

"Why do you show favor to your enemies instead of destroying them?" said a chieftain to the Emperor Sigismound. "Do I not destroy my enemies by making them my friends?" was the Emperor's noble reply. Kindness is the best weapon with which to beat an adversary.

ATTENTION!

A Special meeting of the Rough and Ready Fire Company, No 1, will be held at the TOWN HALL, on Friday evening, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, p. m.—Business of importance will be brought before the Company.

J. A. VOGLER, SECRETARY.

May 14th, 1868.

NOTICE!

HAVING been detained from my late appointments by sickness, I again give notice that I will attend at the following times and places, to receive the taxes due on the Annual Lists, to wit;

At Mt. Airy, on Monday, 18th of May 1868.
" Danbury, on Monday, 25th of May, 1868.
" Brietz's Hotel, on Saturday, 30th of May, 1868.

The taxes due on Annual List are special taxes on Professional Men, Manufacturers, Mills, Bankers, Brokers, Retail and Wholesale Dealers of all kinds, &c. &c.

It is earnestly requested that all be prompt in payment, and save trouble and Cost.

JNO. CRANE, COLLECTOR.
By JOB WORTH, D. C.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler,
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., May 15, 1868.

Bacon, 20 to 25 cts.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb, scarce.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts., according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings. 17 cts, by the bale. 18 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens, 20 to 25 cents.
CORN, $1 10 @ $1 15
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Eggs, 10 to 12½ cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 75 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $5 to per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples 4 to 5 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled,
" *Peaches*, unp'l'd halves,
" " " quarters
" *Blackberries*,
" *Cherries*,
" *Plums*,
" *Damsons*,
none in market
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 40 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron, Bar, 7, Castings, 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents a advancing.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 10 cents per lb; 9 by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, $1 10 per bushel.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 60 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, 75 cents per bushel.
Rice, 20 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 15 to 1 25 per bushel.
Sugar, brown 18½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb
Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½. "
Rags, 3½ to 4 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 75 $3 85 per Sack.
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.

It would be much better and easier for both buyer and seller, if all grain was sold by weights Wheat, 60lbs is considered a legal bushel; Corn, 56 lbs; Rye, 56lbs Oats 32lbs for Spring, and 5lbs Winter; Flaxseed, 56lbs; Clove 64lbs dosed

JUST RECEIVED AT BLUM'S.

CLOSE RULED CAP PAPER,
HEAVY CONGRESS LETTER
PAPER, CHEAP PORT FOLIOS.
POETRY OF COMPLIMENTS,
MILTON'S POEMS,
SOUTHERN HARMONY.
CALIBAN: A SEQUEL TO "ARIEL."

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR,

Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results.

By HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

A Book for all Sections and all Parties,

This complete and impartial analysis of the causes of the War yet published, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the great conflict only known to those high officers who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain springs, and were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy,

To a public that has been surfeited with APPARENTLY SIMILAR PRODUCTIONS, we promise a change of fare, both agreeable and salutary, and an intellectual treat of the highest order The great American War has AT LAST found a historian worthy of its importance, and at whose hands it will receive that moderate, candid and impartial treatment which truth and justice so urgently demand.

The intense desire everywhere manifested to obtain this work, its Official character and ready sale, combined with an increased commission, make it the best subscription book ever published.

One Agent in Easton, Pa., reports 72 subscribers in three days.
One in Boston, Mass., 103 in four days.
One in Memphis, Tenn., 106 in five days.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work, with Press notices of advance sheets, &c.

Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
26 South Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

—:o:—

"THE CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY SUN," always very large, has of late so increased that it may be called universal. It is shedding its light for all, in all sections—North, South, East and West. Its intercourse with the South, which was necessarily interrupted during the war, has been again resumed, and the evidences of public appreciation from that quarter are multiplying every day. When honest efforts are put forth, as in the "Weekly Sun," to meet the demand for a reliable weekly record of events and an entertaining vehicle of light literature, which while it instructs and pleases, aims to promote virtue as well as intelligence, and to exclude every line of an impure and immoral tendency, it is cheering to receive such evidences of public appreciation as are coming to us from all parts of the country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The "WEEKLY SUN" is published every Saturday at the following exceedingly low rates to individuals and clubs when sent from one Post Office. The money, in all cases, to be remitted in advance.

For one copy for one year,	$1 50
Club of six copies, one year,	8 00
Club of twelve copies, one year,	15 00
Club of fifteen copies, one year,	18 00
Club of twenty copies, one year,	22 00
Club of twenty-five copies, one year.	25 00

Postmasters will always act as agents for persons in the neighborhood of their respective offices, and forward orders and cash under the regular authority of the Department. The safest mode in remitting subscriptions is by draft or Post Office Order. Address

A. S. ABELL & CO.
Sun Iron building, Baltimore, Md.

May 15–tf.

☞ Publishers of Newspapers desirous of exchanging with the "Sun" (daily,) as is often requested, on inserting the above advertisement to the amount of difference in exchange, will be placed on our daily list for one year, on sending a marked copy of paper containing advertisement to this office.

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

ATTRACTIONS AT J. L. Fulkerson's Store,

IN THE WAY OF NEW

Spring & Summer GOODS.

COME AND SEE

THE SELECTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE, AND GIVE US A LITTLE OF YOUR CASH FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

☞ We desire to have it well understood that goods can be found here as cheap as elsewhere.

Salem, N. C., April 24, 1868. 35–tf

A. C. VOGLER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

CHAIRS, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.,

(Next Door to J. E. & S. T. Mickey's,)

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Interest on all accounts after six months.

April 24, 1868. 35–6m.

FARMERS READ!

ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—:o:—

I HAVE the Agency from various Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements, in the States of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, for the following:

Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers and Cleaners, Mowing Machines, Mowers and Reapers, Cider Mills, Smut Machines, Wheat Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sorgo Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Horserakes, Cultivators, Wheat Drills, &c., &c., &c.

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.

The Buckeye Reaper and Mower that I exhibited and sold last season has been still further improved since last year, and I have the Agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Surry and Yadkin.

Farmers in general—and every where,
Who want a Reaper or Mower,
Will look for one with a history fair,
That does its work well, and with little repair,
Can be kept in good running order.

They want a machine that's been thoroughly tried
In all kinds of grass and of grain,
On the up-lands and low-lands, and on the hill-side,
Where horses may walk and the driver may ride,
And the work shall be always the same.

The BUCKEYE machine has met this demand,
So say the thousand who use it;
For more than ten years, and all over this land
Its record's been known, and its merits well scanned.
As proof against all who abuse it.

IMPROVED CIDER MILL.

I shall have three different kinds of Cider Mills, and am already receiving orders for the coming season. I have the agency for the Counties of Forsyth, Surry, Stokes and Yadkin.

Three Different Kinds of WHEAT THRESHERS and CLEANERS.

Call and see Machine and Circulars, Description, Prices, &c.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 24 1868. 35–tf

Professional CARD.

I have this day associated myself in the Practice of Medicine, with Dr. THEO. F. KEEHLN. Hoping to merit the confidence of all, I tender my services, to the citizens of Salem and surrounding country, and will be ready by day or night, unless professionally absent, to obey any calls which may be made upon myself, in any branch of the Medical Art.

SAM'L J. BRIETZ, M. D.
Salem, April 17th, 1868.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

LIFE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By FRANK H. ALFRIEND,
of Richmond.

This is the only full, authentic and OFFICIAL history of the Life and Public Services of the great Southern leader. Mr. Alfriend has had the co-operation and assistance of the leading Confederate officials in the preparation of this work, as will be apparent to all on examination. Send for specimen pages and circulars, with terms. Address

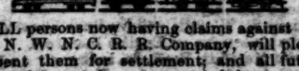
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
37-4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTION SALE.

Pursuant to a *Fi. Fa.* issued from the Circuit Court of the United States, Fall Term, 1867. In the case of the United States vs A. H. Cullur, I shall proceed to sell in Salem, at the Store House of John I. Nisson, on Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., 3 *Barrels of Whisky*, containing 111 gallons.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE, *U. S. M.*
by T. CHITTY, *Dep'y.*
Salem, N. C., May 2nd, 1868. 37-tds

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.



ALL persons now having claims against the N. W. N. C. R. R. Company, will please present them for settlement; and all future demands must be accompanied by an order from the Chief Engineer, or some authorized agent.

H. W. FRIES, *Pres't.*
May 6th, 1868. 37-4t

CHOICE

GIFT BOOKS!

DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS for the Lord's Household. Intended for the Family Circle or closet.

GREEN PASTURES; or Daily Food for the Lord's Flock.

STILL WATERS; or Refreshment for the Savior's Flock at Eventide.

"ABOVE RUBIES," or Memorials of Christian Gentlewomen. By Miss Brightwell, author of "Annals of Industry and Genius."

LAKES AND RIVERS OF THE BIBLE. Illustrated with beautifully colored engravings.

THE PALM TREE, with exquisite oil-colored illustrations.

PLANTS OF THE BIBLE. By John Hutton Balfour, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburg. Very fully illustrated.

Hannah Moore's Private Devotions.
Heaven our Home.
The Changed Cross, and other Poems.
Spurgeon's Gems, Morning by Morning.
Jay's Family Prayers,
Macduff's Family Prayers, (Presbyterian.)
POCKET BIBLES, with and without clasps.
Basket of Flowers.
Forget Me Not, Parting Gift.
Bogatzky's Golden Treasury,
Biblical Antiquities.

POEMS.

COWPER, TENNYSON,
LONGFELLOW, BYRON, &c.

EVENINGS WITH THE POETS and sketches of their Favorite Scenes, with beautiful oil-colored illustrations, gilt edges.
EMBLEMS OF POETRY, Gold border around each page, gilt edges.
FORGET ME NOT,
PARTING GIFT,
POETRY OF FLOWERS,
THOMPSON'S SEASONS

All the above books are uniformly bound in muslin, gilt edges and gold border around each page.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Abbott's Histories, Rollo Books,
Hillside Library, Sunnybank Stories.
Rosebud Stories, Charlie's Little Lib'y.
Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels.
Aesop's Fables, Story Book of Wond's
Nutshell of Knowledge, Robinson Crusoe,
Paul and Virginia, Young Marooners,
Hans Anderson's Stories, Rollo Story Books,
Old and New Testament Naratives.

Martin Rattler; or a Boy's adventures in Brazil, with numerous illustrations.

The Boy Artist. A Tale for the Young.

The Boy Makes the Man. A Book of Anecdotes and Examples for the use of Youth, very fully illustrated.

Nineveh and its Story, profusely illustrated.

CAPT. MAYNE REID'S BOOKS.

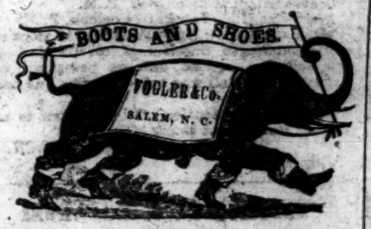
The Largest Assortment of

TOY BOOKS

ever offered to the public in this place.

Medical—Gunn's Domestic Medicine, en enlarged and improved; Shew's Family Physician.

N. C. Form Books.



VOGLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes,

SALEM, N. C.

THE undersigned have entered into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe Manufacturing Business,

in Salem, N. C.

We invite Merchants to call and examine our Shoes, they will speak for themselves, and we think, will compare favorably, both as to quality and price, with any ever brought into the State. Our Shoes are well made, and of the best material.

We likewise have in operation a **Custom Shop**, where one of the best Bootmakers in the State is ready to furnish **GOOD FITS AND FINE BOOTS**, and where all kinds **Repairing** will be done with neatness and dispatch.

TERMS.—Nett Cash, or Barter.

E. A. VOGLER,
A. F. PFOHL.
Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers,

No. 262 Baltimore Street,

(*Opposite Hanover.*)

BALTIMORE.

ARE prepared to offer to the Country Trade Goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their Stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and valuable assortment of foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank-Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with this Store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of Binding.

Orders received by mail, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ You are requested to call and examine our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

March 27–3m

SPRING LIST OF SCHOOL BOOKS! AT BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

A large assortment of

PRIMERS AND SPELLERS.

Readers—The New Elementary Readers, N. C. Readers, McGuffey's old and new series, New York Readers, &c.
Grammars—Smith's English Grammar, Bullion's do do
Geographies—Mitchell's old and new School Geography and Atlas, First Lessons, Intermediate and Primary.
Arithmetics—Emerson's and Davies' Arithmetics, and Keys.
Histories—Robbins' Outlines, Quackenbos', Davenport's and Tytler's Universal.
Dictionaries—Primary, Common School, High School, Academic, Family, New National Pictorial, Unabridged & Jewett's French Dictionary, Cobb's Pocket Lexicon, Webster's Pocket Lexicon.
Speakers—Dime Speakers and Dialogues, Ross's Speaker, Humorous Speaker, Sargent's Primary, Northend's Entertaining Dialogues, &c.
Algebra—Davie's and Loomis'.
Astronomy—Matteson's Primary and High School, Smith's with plates.
Comstock's Botany, Geology and Chemistry.
SPENCER'S LATIN LESSONS,
Bullion's Latin Reader,
" " Grammar,
" " Sallust,
" " Cicero,
Anthon's " Virgil,
" " Horace.
DRAPER'S TEXT BOOK of PHYSIOLOGY.
CHILD'S BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
ENQUIRE WITHIN.—A Valuable Book.
COPY and CIPHERING BOOKS.

STATIONERY

Envelopes, an assortment,
Pencils, Pens and Pen-holders, Quills,
Sealing Wax, Visiting Cards, Port Folios,
Pencil Points, Slate Pencils and Sponge,
Ink Erasers, Rubber Rulers and Tips,
Pencil Sharpeners, Ivory Folders,
Elastic Bands, Trans. Slates,
German Colors,
&c., &c.

INKS!—*Black, Red and Blue.*
David's Brilliant Carmine Ink in stands.
David's Ink Powder.
Blotting Pads,

PAPERS, &c.,

embracing

Commercial & French Note,
Packet Post & Fine Wove Letter,
Counting House, Common Journal,
Legal Cap, Bill Paper,
&c., &c.
Docket Paper, for Clerks of Courts.

Tracing Paper, Gold and Silver Paper, Tissue Paper, Fancy Paper for Boxes, Marbled Paper; Perfumed Paper in Fancy Boxes, &c.

PRIZE STATIONERY PACKETS,
Price, 25 and 30 cents.

ENVELOPES

A large assortment of Envelopes of all sizes.
A lot of Fancy Colored Envelopes.

BLANK BOOKS,

Full and half bound Journals, Day Books and Ledgers.

Pass and Memorandum Books.

American Talebound 15c!
DeWitt's Twenty-five cent Novels.
Humorous Sketches,
Beadle's and Monroe's Ten cent Novels.

For sale by L. V. BLUM.
Dec. 13, 1867.

Up with the Rail Road!!!

NEW GOODS FOR THE GOOD NEW TIMES!

PATTERSON & CO.,

ARE now receiving a handsome and complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

bought at LOW FIGURES, to be sold for a small profit, as we believe the *"nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."*

Customers will find our line of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

complete. Also a fine assortment of

Notions,	***Stationery,***
Boots and Shoes,	***Hats & Caps,***
Groceries,	***Drugs & Dyes,***
Paints,	***Oils,***

Crockery Ware, &c.

Come to see us before the stock is picked over.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C. April 10th, 1868 33–tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of **HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER**, a popular and highly recommended article.

LAMPS, OIL, &c.,

Also another supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Postoffice Building.
Feb. 13, 1868. 25–

COLORING.

Mrs. THOS. J. BONER,

IS prepared to do all kinds of COLORING.

Salem, N. C. April 24, 1868. 35–tf

Humorous Books.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FOREST RANGER STALKERS.

STAY LAW.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS OF THIS STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That sections 1 and 2 of the ordinance of the Convention adopted June 23rd 1866, entitled "An Ordinance to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein," be and are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That section 3 of the above entitled Ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 3. That all actions of debt, covenant, asumpsit, and account now pending in the Superior Courts, shall be continued to Spring Term, 1869; and that the several Superior Courts at the Spring Term thereof only, unless otherwise herein provided, shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all such causes of action except where jurisdiction has been or shall be given to a Justice of the Peace by the Constitution or Laws of North Carolina. Should the defendant at the Spring Term, 1869, on writs which shall be returned to that Term or in any suit, for the above causes of action then pending in the Superior Court, pay or confess judgment to the plaintiff for one-tenth of the debt and demand (principal and interest) and all costs to that time, he shall be allowed until the next Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the debt or demand and cost, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term should the defendant pay or confess judgment for one-half of the residue of the debt or demand, he shall be allowed until the succeeding Spring Term to plead. At the said Spring Term the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue o his debt or demand: *Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required, shall file his debt or demand in writing, and if the defendant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which shall be particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the instalment required of what he admits to be due, and the court shall order a jury at the same or some subsequent Term to try the matters in dispute between the parties, and at the next Spring Term the defendant shall be allowed to plead only upon paying or confessing judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the admitted amount and whatever the jury finds him indebted over and above the same: *Provided, further*, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment, unless the defendant shall put in pleas, in which case the suit shall proceed according to the Court in 1860: *Provided, further*, That by consent of the plaintiff, the defendant at any Term of the Court may confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim,

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That section 10 of the above recited act shall be amended to read as follows: Sec. 10. That executions on judgments in actions of debt, assumpsit, covenant or account, or decrees for money demands in Equity, which have been or shall be issued on judgment or decrees heretofore obtained, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and retnrned without sale: *Provided* such return shall not prejudice any lien the plaintiff may acquire or then have by virtue of said *fi fa or venditioni exponas*. At Spring Term, 1869, execution on all such judgments or decrees shall issue for only one-tenth the amount then due; at Spring Term 1870, for one-fifth of the residue; at Spring Term; 1871 for one-half of the residue; and at Spring Term 1872 for the balance of the debt; and no execution shall issue from the Fall Term on any such judgment or decree except by consent of the defendant. That no mortgagee or trustee, shall expose to sale the property conveyed in such mortgage or trust, or at that time pay one-tenth of the debts mentioned, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1870; at that time should the mortgagor or trustor pay one-fifth of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to the first of March, 1871; at that time, should the trustor or mortgagor pay one-half of the residue, the sale shall be postponed to first of March, 1872; and at that time the trustee or mortgagee shall sell the property or so much of it as will realize the balance of the debt: *Provided, however*, That should the trustor or mortgagor fail to pay the first or any subsequent installment, then, and in that case the trustee or mortgagor shall sell at six monihs credit, so much of the property conveyed as will realize such installment.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained*, That section 11 of the above entitled act be amended to read as follows: That no warrants before Justices of the Peace shall be issued or be returnable until January 1st, 1869. Should the defendant upon such return pay to the plaintiff, or to the collecting officer, for his use, or confess judgment before the magistrate for one-tenth of the debt and demand, (principal and interest) he shall be allowed twelve months to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff, or confess judgment for one-fifth of the residue of the said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time, should the defendant pay to the plaintiff or confess judgment for one-half of the residue fo said debt or demand, he shall be allowed twelve months more to plead; at the expiration of that time the plaintiff shall have judgment for the residue of his debt or demand:—*Provided, however*, That the plaintiff, if required shall file his claim in writing, and if the defend, ant shall make oath that the whole or any part thereof is not justly due, or that he has a counter demand, all of which he shall particularly set forth by affidavit, then the defendant shall only pay the installment required of what he admits to be due, and the justice shall proceed to try the matters in dispute between the parties; at the expiration of twelve months the defendant shall be allowed time to plead only payment of one-fifth of the amount admitted to be due, and whatever the justice may have found him indebted over and above the same: Provided further, That should the defendant fail to pay or confess judgment for the first or any subsequent installment, then and in that case, the plaintiff shall be entitled to proceed to judgment and execution for such installment: Provided further, That by consent of the plaintiff the defendant may at any time confess judgment for a stipulated sum in full and final discharge of all further demand or liability upon such claim. That all executions on judgments in actions of debt, covenant, assumpsit or account which have been, or shall be issued on judgments heretofore obtained before any magistrate, shall be levied on the property of the defendant and returned without sale; at the expiration of twelve months from such return, execution on all such judgments shall issue for only one-tenth of the amount then due; at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months from that time for one-fifth of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for one-half of the residue, and at the expiration of twelve months more for the balance of the debt.

Sec. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That Section 17 of the above entitled ordinance be amended to read as follows: Sec. 17. That the provisions of this ordinance shall not be construed to extend to any debts or demands contracted or penalties incurred since the first day of May, A. D. 1865 or which may hereafter be contracted or incurred except actions founded on any bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, or any other instrument of writing, or parole promise made since the first of May, 1865, in renewal of, or substitution for a contract made prior to first of May, 1865, to the full amount of the principal and interest of a debt existing prior to said day, and without other consideration than such pre-existent debt; and except also actions, suits, or process to revive, continue or enforce any judgment heretofore recovered upon any such bond, promissory note, bill of exchange or other instruments of writing or parol promise as is hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE MORNING STAR.

THE MORNING STAR, A DAILY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE MORNING STAR, A DAILY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE MORNING STAR, A DAILY NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS. TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. LOCAL NEWS. MARKET REPORTS. GENERAL NEWS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS. TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. LOCAL NEWS. MARKET REPORTS. GENFRAL NEWS.
$2 50 FOR SIX MONTHS. TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. LOCAL NEWS. MARKET REPORTS. GENERAL NEWS.

ADDRESS,
Wm. H. Bernard,
Editor & Proprietor,
Wilmington, N. C.

IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF STOCK.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL
AND
Farmers' and Stock Breeders' Advertiser.

ONLY $1 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

A First-class Monthly Journal, devoted to Farming and Stock Breeding. Each number contains 36 large double-column pages, illustrated with numerous engravings. Specimen Copies free, for stamp, with list of splendid Premiums to Agents.

HORSE AND CATTLE DOCTOR, FREE.

The Publishers of the American Stock Journal have established a Veterinary Department in the columns of the Journal, which is placed under the charge of a distinguished Veterinary Professor, whose duty it is to receive questions as to the *ailments* or *injuries* of all kinds of stock, and to answer in *print*, in connection with the question, how they should be treated for a *cure*. These prescriptions are given *gratis*, and thus every subscriber to the Journal has always at his command a Veterinary Surgeon, *free of charge*. Every Farmer and Stock Breeder should subscribe for it.

N. P. BOYER & CO.
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

J. G. VEACH'S
MAILAND EXPRESS LINE—Daily.

SCHEDULE FROM HIGH POINT TO SALEM

Leaves High Point at 3½ o'clock, A. M.
Arrives at Salem at 8½ o'clock, A. M.
Leaves Salem at 2½ o'clock, P. M.
Arrives at High Point at 7½ oclock, P. M.

☞ Passengers will find this line well stocked with good Stages, fine Horses, careful and accommodating Drivers, and no pains will be spared to make all who travel on this line comfortable.

☞ Special attention will be given to all *Express* matter sent to my care.

J. G. VEACH.
July 25, 1867. 25–3m

VERMICELLI & MACARONI
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
Feb. 20, 1868. 26–

Attention! Right Dress!
DRESS UP RIGHT!
An entirely New Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his old friends and numerous customers, that he has reopened his **Merchant Tailoring Establishment, in the Store-house formerly occupied by R. Gray, South-West corner of Court-house square, in Winston, N. C.,** where he has a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS and GENTS and BOYS FURNISHING GOODS.

Also a superior assortment of ***Salem Cassimeres and Jeans,*** which he offers at manufacturer's prices.

He is also prepared to furnish Clothing to Merchants, made of these goods, by the wholesale, at very low prices, as it is his intention to establish a Clothing Manufactory at this place, should he meet with sufficient encouragement. He is satisfied that the people of the South will have to commence the manufacturing of every description of goods, if they wish to become a prosperous and self-sustaining people.

He has employed some of the best workmen in the country, and is prepared to execute *custom work, in the best and most fashionable styles*, and at the shortest notice.

Satisfaction invariably guaranteed.

He is agent for the sale of the famous *Singer Sewing Machine*, which can be seen at his store. They are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Come and see them work before purchasing.

New Goods received every few weeks by Express.

☞ As the subscriber desires to do business entirely on the cash system, he most earnestly requests those indebted to him to come forward by the 1st day of January, and settle their accounts.

☞ *Country produce* will be taken in exchange for goods and work.

☞ A call is respectfully solicited.

P. A. WILSON.
Dec. 13, 1867. 17-tf

Pure White Chester Pigs.

A LITTER of VERY FINE PURE CHESTER Pigs for sale at my farm.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1868. 24–1m

HARMONIA SACRA.

JUST received at the Book Store, a large quantity of this popular Note Book.

L. V. BLUM.

D. H. STARBUCK, SALEM, N. C. T. J. WILSON, WINSTON, N. C.

STARBUCK & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

WILL attend before the Register, and the District Courts of the United States, and carefully prosecute to their *final discharge*, all cases in Bankruptcy entrusted to them.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

ANTI-MARIAL BITTERS!

NO PERSON NEED SUFFER FROM FEVER AND AGUE, AS THIS MEDICINE WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF, AND EFFECT A PERMANENT CURE!

IT IS A TONIC IT IS UNEQUALLED!

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL DEALERS.

D. T. EVERTS & CO.,

Proopetors and Sole Manufacturers Petersburg, Va.

☞ FOR SALE AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, *Post Office Building, Salem, N. C.*

Sept. 13, 1867. 4-tf

ESFRH GARDEN SEEDS
AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building,
SALEM, N. C.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, to which he would respectfully invite the attention of the public.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb, 13, 1868. 25–

Presentation Books!

JUST RECEIVED, a new stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, suitable for presents, &c.,—to which we would invite early attention.

At BLUM'S.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
AND
Produce Commission Merchants.
Corner High & Water Streets,
Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit, and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipment, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.

1-ly.

TAILORING!
HENRY HUGHES,
SALEM, N. C.

I AM prepared to do all kinds of Work in my line, such as CUTTING, MAKING, REPAIRING AND CLEANING,

at short notice and at low prices.

Those who entrust work to me are guaranteed satisfaction in work and price.

I return my sincere thanks to my old customers for past favors, and hope, by a strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We wish it distinctly understood that we will work as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Salem, Oct 1,8 1867. 9-tf.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
LETTER WRITERS, A DREAM BOOK
For sale by L. V. BLUM

Berkley, Millar & Co.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS
19 WEST MAIN STREET,

Next to Exchange National Bank, NORFOLK, Va
L. BERKLEY. W. M. MILLAR. J. W. GRANDY
1-ly. *Formerly of N. C.*

Ticknor and Fields's Publications.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens furnishes an Original Story, in three or four numbers, entitled "George Silverman's Explanation."

Dr. I. I. Hayes, the Arctic Voyager, will contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions."

James Parton will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent Industrial and other topics.

Bayard Taylor, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-Way Corners of the Old World."

Ralph Waldo Emerson commences his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which appears in the January number.

Edward Everett Hale, author of "The Man without a Country," will contribute frequently through the year.

Edwin P. Whipple will continue his series of admirable articles on English literature.

John Meredith Read, Jr., author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of Historical Articles, of deep general interest.

William J. Stillman, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers, giving his experiences and observations during the struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

Among the regular writers for the ATLANTIC, in addition to those already named, are Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Curtis, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Child, Bryant, Agassiv, Hazewell, Trowbridge, Wasson, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, Higginson, Aldrich, Shanly, Mrs. Diaz, and scores besides of the best writers in the country.

Terms: Single subscription, $4.00 a year; Two copies $7.00; Five copies $16.00; Ten copies, $30.00; Twenty copies, $60.00, and a copy *gratis* to the person sending the Club of Twenty. Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1868.

Mr. Charles Dickens has written *expressly* for this magazine "A Holiday Romance," which will appear in four parts, each part illustrated by John Gilbert, the greatest of English designers.

Dr. Isaac I. Hayes will finish his already famous Arctic Story, "Cast Away in the Cold."

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will continue to write sketches like those which have made her so popular with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Author of "Leslie Goldthwaite" will furnish a story entitled "When I was a Little Girl."

Mr. J. H. A. Bone will furnish six Historical Articles on very interesting subjects, which will be illustrated with historical accuracy.

The Author of the "Seven Little Sisters," one of the most charming of children's books, will tell "Dame Nature's Stories," explaining many curious facts of animal and vegetable life.

Numerous other writers who are favorites with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will contribute, such as Mrs. Louise E. Chollet, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Mrs. Jane G. Austin, Mrs. Helen C. Weeks, T. B. Aldrich, The Author of "Little Prudy," "George Eager," and others.

The illustrations will continue to be the very best that can be obtained from such artists as Darley, Hennessy, Tenniel, Eytinge, Wier, McEnter, Stephens, Waud, Fenn, Hoppin, Fredericks, White, and Lumly. Full-page illustrations will be published every month, and occasional *colored supplements* will be presented to the subscribers.

It will thus be seen that OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1868 has something for its patrons in every juvenile department,—*Romance, History, Fiction, Fact, Poetry, Prose, Fancy, Science, Music, Art*, and *Amusement*,—and must continue to be, as it now is, a Household Necessity and Delight.

Terms: One copy for twelve months, $2.00; Three copies, $5.00; Five copies, $8.00; Ten copies, $15.00; Twenty copies, $30.00, with an additional copy free to the getter up of the club of Twenty. Single number, 20 cents.

EVERY SATURDAY FOR 1868.

Will contain a Brilliant Serial Story, entitled **"FOUL PLAY,"** by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.

Among the authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are many of the wisest and wittiest writers of Europe,—Charles Dickens, Charles Reade, Henry Kingsley, Anthony Trollope, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Edmund Yates, Frances Power Cobbe, Christiana G. Rossetti, Author of "John Halifax," George Sand, Edmund About, Alexander Dumas, Mrs. Oliphant J. Ruffini, A. C. Swinburn, Robert Buchanan, Jean Ingelow, Miss Thackeray, James Greenwood, Jules Janin, Edward Dicey, W. Hepworth Dixon, and Gerald Massey.

This popular weekly reproduces promptly for American readers the best and most readable portions of European periodicals. These brace Serial Tales, Short Stories, Essays,—Biographical and Descriptive,—Poems, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, literary intelligence, and personal gossip from the admirable French and German periodicals are a prominent feature.

Terms: Single Number, 10 cents; Yearly Subscription, $5.00 in advance; $4.00 a year to subscribers for any other periodical published by TICKNOR & FIELDS. Monthly parts, 50 cents a number. Yearly subscription, same as for Weekly Part.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

Weight of Grain.

Wheat is 60 lbs. to the bushel in all the States except Connecticut, where it is 56 lbs. Rye is 56 lbs. in nearly all the States; Corn 56 in nearly all, but 58 in New York; Oats 32 lbs.; Barley 48 lbs.; Buckwheat 46 to 50, but mostly 48; Clover Seed mostly 60, but 64 in Ohio and New Jersey; Timothy 44; Flax Seed 56; Potatoes 60; Beans mostly 60, but 62 in New York, and 56 in Ohio; Blue-grass Seed 14 lbs; Hemp Seed 44 lbs. Dried Peaches 28 to 33; Dried Apples 22 to 28.

To Measure Grain in the Granary.

Divide the cubic feet by 56, and multiply by 45, and the result will be struck measure.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Multiply the length, breadth, and height together, in feet, to obtain the cubic feet; multiply this product by 4, and strike off the right figure, and the result will be shelled bushels, nearly.

The United States bushel, adopted now by the State of New York, is 2150.40 cubic inches.

The gallon, 231 cubic inches.

The dry measure gallon, or one-eighth of the bushel, is 268.8 cubic inches.

Measures of Weight.

The French gramme is 15.44 grains, and the kilogramme, (1,000 grammes,) is 2 lbs. 3 oz. 5 drams.

Contents of Cisterns

The following gives the contents of circular isterns, for each foot in depth:

	BARRELS.
5 feet diameter,	4.66
6 feet diameter,	6.71
7 feet diameter,	9.13
8 feet diameter,	11.93
9 feet diameter,	15.10
10 feet diameter,	18.65

Distances for Planting Trees, &c.

	FEET.
Apples, standard,	25 to 33
Apples, dwarf,	5 to 8
Pears, standard,	20
Pears, dwarf,	8 to 10
Peaches, headed back,	12
Cherries, standard,	20
Cherries, dwarf,	8 to 10
Plums, standard,	15
Plums, dwarf,	8 to 10
Quinces,	6 to 8
Grapes,	10 to 12
Gooseberries and Currents,	4
Raspberries,	4
Blackberries,	6 to 8

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

At 4 feet apart each way	2,720
At 5 feet apart each way	1,742
At 6 feet apart each way	1,200
At 8 feet apart each way	680
At 10 feet apart each way	430
At 12 feet apart each way	325
At 15 feet apart each way	200
At 18 feet apart each way	135
At 20 feet apart each way	110
At 25 feet apart each way	70
At 30 feet apart each way	50
At 33 feet apart each way	40

THE POSTAGE LAW.

For the convenience of our readers, many of whom are uninformed as to the present postal rates, we extract and prepare the following from the existing regulations as published in the *United States Mail*.

LETTER POSTAGE—PREPAYMENT.

The law requires the postage on all letters to be prepaid by stamp or stamped envelopes—payment in money being prohibited. All drop letters must also be prepaid. The only letters on which payment is not demanded, are those addressed to the President, or Vice-President or members of Congress, and letters on official business to the chiefs of the Exective Departments of the government, the heads of bureaus and chief clerks, and others invested with the franking privilege.

RATES.

The rates of letter postage is three cents per half ounce, throughout the United States; and three cents for each additional half ounce or fraction thereof. The ten cent Pacific rate is abolished.

The rate of postage on drop letters is two cents per half an ounce or fraction thereof, at all offices where free delivery by carrier is established. Where such free delivery is not established, the rate is one cent.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The following is the postage on newspapers, when sent from the office of publication, to regular subscribers:

Postage on Daily Papers to subscribers when prepaid quarterly or yearly in advance either at the mailing office or office of delivery, per quarter (three months.)	35 cts.
Six times per week, per quarter,	30 "
For Tri-Weekly, "	15 "
For Semi-Weekly, "	10 "
For Weekly, "	5 "

Weekly Newspapers (one copy only) sent by the publisher to actual subscribers within the the county where printed and puplished, free.

Quarterly Payments.

Quarterly postage cannot be paid for less than three months. If a subscription begins at any other time than the commencement of an official quarter, the postage received by the P. M. must still be entered in his account for that quarter. Subscribers for short terms—exceeding three months, say four or five months—can pay quarterly postage for the actual term of their subscriptions—that is, for one quarter and a third, one quarter and two thirds, &c. The law only requires that at least one quarter's postage shall be prepaid, and not more than one year's postage. Any term between one quarter and one year can therefore be prepaid at proportionate rates. Subscribers can pay the postage for a fraction of a quarter, at the same rates for a whole quarter, by including the fraction with the next whole quarter, and paying for both at the same time.

Publishers of Newspapers and Periodicals may send to each other from their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, inclosed in their publication bills and receipts for the same, free of postage. They may also state on their respective publications, the date when the subscription expires to be written or printed.

Small Papers.

Religious, Educational, and Agricultural Newspapers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages to one address at the rate of one cent for each package not exceeding four ounces in weight and an additional charge of one cent is made for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof, the postage to be paid quarterly or

Newsdealers.

Newsdealers may send newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers at the quarterly rates, in the same manner as publishers, and may also receive them from publishers at subscribers rates. In both cases the postage to be prepaid, either at the mailing or delivery office.

Postage on Transient Matter—Books and Circulars.

Books, not over 4 ounces in weight, to one address, 4 cents; over 4 ounces and not over 8 ounces, 8 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 12 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 16 cents.

Circulars, not exceeding three in number, to one address, 2 cents; over 3, and not over 6, 4 cents; over 6, and not over 9, 6 cents; over 9 and not exceeding 12, 8 cents.

Miscellaneous.

On miscellaneous mailable matter, embracing all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, hand-bills and posters, book manuscripts and proofsheets, whether corrected or not, maps and prints, engravings, sheet music, blanks, flexible patterns, samples and sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes or wrappers, cards, paper, plain or ornamental photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions, the postage to be prepaid by stamps, is on one package to one address not over 4 ounces in weight, 2 cents; over 4 ounces, and not over 8 ounces, 4 cents; over 8 ounces, and not over 12 ounces, 6 cents; over 12 ounces, and not over 16 ounces, 8 cents.

How to be Wrapped.

All mail matter not sent at letter rates of postage, embracing books, book manuscripts, proof sheets and other printed matter, and all other mail matter except seeds, must be so wrapped or enveloped with open sides or ends as to enable the postmaster to examine the package without destroying the wrapper; otherwise such packages must be rated with letter postage. No communication, whether in writing or in print, can be sent with any seeds, roots, cuttings or scions, maps, engravings or other matter not printed, except upon the seperate matter, at the established rates.

Clubs.

Where packages of newspapers or periodicals are received at any post office directed to one address and the names of the club of subscribers to which they belong, with the postage for a quarter in advance shall be handed to the postmaster, he shall deliver the same to their respective owners. But this does not apply to weekly newspapers, which circulate free in the county where printed and published.

Pre-payment of Transient Matter.

All transient matter must be prepaid by stamps. But if it comes to the office of delivery without prepayment, or short paid, the unpaid postage must be collected on delivery at double the prepaid rate.

Great neglect exists in the strict quarterly prepayment of postage on printed matter sent to regular subscribers. No such paper should be delivered unless it is either prepaid at the mailing office, or at the delivery office for at least a quarter. If not so prepaid, post-masters must collect postage on each copy as on transient matter. If they fail they will be charged with the full postage due, and in clear cases removed from office for neglect.

Just Received,

MORAVIAN HYMN BOOKS, fine quality.
MORAVIAN TUNE BOOKS,
At BLUM'S

THE
People's Press,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
SALEM, N. C.,
BY L. V. BLUM,

Devoted to the Dissemination of the
LATEST NEWS,
SUCH AS
POLITICAL,
MORAL,
SCIENTIFIC
AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,
Always giving due attention to
THE VERY LATEST
LOCAL,
DOMESTIC,
AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The PRESS will also contain a page of choice miscellaneous reading, suitable for all ages and tastes. Carefully selected and instructive Tales and Stories will frequently grace its columns, and every exertion will be made to furnish the public with a *reliable* and entertaining newspaper

THE NEWS

By the Mails, and from other sources, will be carefully compiled, so that each number will contain a comprehensive selection of the most reliable intelligence from every part of the world.

THE MARKETS,

Foreign and Domestic, will be carefully and correctly given every week, thus making the Press a valuable reference sheet for the farmer and business man

LOCAL INFORMATION

Of every type and character, (having proper regard for morality and public interests,) will receive special attention.

Subscription Terms.

The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be sent one year, to any address, for $2 00; Six months, $1 00.

Advertising Rates.

Advertisements making not more than one square, (ten lines close print, or one inch space,) will be charged $1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent publication.

Liberal deduction made, by special contract, to large advertisers.

All letters containing advertisements with remittances, will receive immediate and careful attention, and every inducement will be offered which will tend to make such arrangements mutually advantageous.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

THE
Salem Printing Office.

L. V. BLUM, Proprietor

THIS well known establishment is still in successful operation, with increased facilities for executing

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
with neatness and dispatch, upon reasonable terms.

We have refitted our office with new material, which, with our stock of paper, large and small cards, &c., on hand, will enable us to give general satisfaction in our line of busiess.

We are, as heretofore, prepared to print
PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULRS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
COTTON LABELS,
TOBACCO LABELS,
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS,
or any other kind of LETTER PRESS printing.

TERMS—CASH.

L. V. BLUM.
Salem, N. C.

PRESBYTERIAN PSALMODIST, for sale by L. V. BLUM.

THE PSALMIST, *A POCKET EDITION*, For sale by L. V. BLUM.

SALT AND MOLASSES,
E. A. VOGLER
Salem, N. C., Sept. 13, 1867.

Fresh Clover Seed
FOR SALE AT VOGLER'S.
Feb. 7, 1868. 4m-